

WHITE ACCEPTS

The Peace Commission is Now Complete.

DAY, DAVIS, FRYE, REID, WHITE

The Commission Will Sail for Paris September 17th—Eighth Ohio Boys were Being Starved on Board the Mohawk—Great Reception Given Admiral Schley.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—[By Associated Press]—The cabinet was in session two hours yesterday and devoted a large share of the time to matters which will come before the peace commission. At the adjournment of the meeting Secretary Day announced that four members of the commission had been selected, Secretary Day, Senators Davis and Frye and Mr. Whitelaw Reid. As to the fifth no definite announcement could be made, Justice White's acceptance not having at that time been received. The matter of his appointment is still held in abeyance and it may be a day or two yet before a final decision is reached. Another matter before the cabinet was the Cuba and Porto Rican tariffs. It was intended that the rates promulgated some days ago should be subject to change, if inconsistencies were found or if any injustice had been done the people of the islands, or if any particular trade or industry had been discriminated against. The particular question discussed yesterday was that of butter and butterine. Under the Spanish law butter paid a duty of six cents per pound and butterine was prohibited. It was decided to fix a uniform rate for both of three cents a pound in Porto Rico and one and eight-tenths cents in Cuba.

DIED OF STARVATION.

Awful Sufferings of the Eighth on Board Ship.

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.]
CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, L. I., Aug. 25.—From all accounts the Eighth Ohio Regiment, known as "McKinley's Own," must have experienced a terrible time since leaving this country and while on their way home from Santiago on the transport Mohawk. The regiment was not allowed to land today, but some of the more seriously ill were brought ashore and placed in the general hospital.

One man managed to smuggle himself aboard the boat transferring the sick and tells a frightful story of the men's sufferings. From what he says the Eighth Ohio has had more than its share of hardships, and on the way home had not nearly enough to eat.

Privates Rouse and Eddy, who died on the way home, he says, succumbed from the effects of starvation, and over three hundred men in the regiment are seriously ill, although only one hundred and thirty have been reported as being in that condition. He says the true state of affairs and the extent of the men's sufferings will not be known until tomorrow morning, when the Mohawk puts into the dock and is unloaded. The Mohawk left Cuba on the 18th, and ever since then the regiment has been, according to him, on scant rations. The soldier showed an entry made in his diary yesterday. It read: "I thought our regiment had lived hard on traveling rations, but it was nothing like I witnessed today on the Mohawk with the Eighth Ohio. The men had for supper soup and hard tack. The soup was made from thirty small cans of beef and twenty cans of tomatoes. This was intended for 1,200 men, some of whom were so sick and weak that they could scarcely hold up their heads."

It is only one instance cited by the soldier of short rations on the way back to the United States. On one occasion, he says the food became so bad and so scarce that some of the men in the Eighth Ohio made a vigorous kick. There were a large number of them. For this, he told me, they were placed under arrest and put on duty cleaning up the ship. They struck and refused to work until they had been given something to eat. The colonel of the regiment then ordered them fed, after which the strikers performed their duties.

On another occasion the food became so bad that a large number of the men assembled on the deck and shouted in a body for sustenance. This was after the death of Rouse. He claims that had the latter and Eddy received proper food after being taken ill, they would have recovered.

THURSDAY EVENING SEANCE.

Skeptics Interfered Somewhat With Its Success.
The spiritualistic seance conducted at the residence of Sexton Merrell, Thursday evening, was not the great success that it would have been, but for the presence of numerous unbelievers in the circle. At least that was the explanation made by Mr. and Mrs. Gesamine, the mediums. Many messages were received from the spiritland notwithstanding, and there were also several materializations. Mr. Gesamine delivered a brief lecture on spiritualism in the early part of the evening. Mr. Gesamine is of Indian parentage.

A SURGICAL OPERATION.

Suit has been Commenced Against two Canton Physicians.
CANTON, August 26.—Annie Thompson has commenced an action in common pleas court against Elmer G. Myers and James Fraunhofer to recover \$10,000 damages for an alleged wrongful and unauthorized surgical operation upon her right foot. The patient alleges in her petition that on August 26, 1897, she was a patient in the Aultman hospital, having gone there for the purpose of being treated and operated upon for a certain weakness, and that after placing her under the influence of anesthetics, the defendants performed an unnecessary surgical operation, which has permanently injured her foot and caused her much pain and suffering. J. J. Grant filed the petition.

Contracts Let for the Newman Ditch. The commissioners of Wayne and Stark counties met Wednesday and sold the work of excavating the Newman creek ditch along the line in Stark and Wayne counties. The ditch will be about five miles in length—three miles in Wayne and two in Stark county. The attendance of contractors was good, and the bidding spirited. Work is to begin at once. The estimated cost of the ditch was \$4,478.74. The thirteen sections were sold at \$192.82 below the estimate. —Wooster Republican.

CASE CONTINUED AGAIN.

Absence of a Witness Necessitates It This Time.

PORTER GIVES BOND FOR COSTS.

A Large Crowd Fills the Court Room and the Opera House Block Hall and Is Very Much Disappointed When the Trial Is Postponed Until Wednesday.

The case of the state of Ohio against Peter Cabot, charged with refusing to shave G. N. Porter, seems to interest the public to a greater extent than did any other lately tried. Justice Sibilla's court room was filled with a curious crowd, Friday afternoon, and those who came late stood about the hall, each asking his neighbor what progress was being made. It was a great disappointment to all when Justice Sibilla allowed it to continue until next Wednesday.

This was done at the request of the defendant, who stated that Dr. T. C. Miller, one of his witnesses, was absent from the city. J. O. Garrett represented Mr. Porter and R. H. Day the defendant. The affidavit alleges that Cabot refused to shave Porter because he is a colored man. The defense is that Mr. Porter's face was in no condition to be shaved. This is the second time that the case has been continued.

THE EIGHTH AT MONTAUK.

Will be Sent to Columbus Within Two Weeks.

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch]
CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Aug. 26.

At the Eighth Ohio—"McKinley's Own"—are on the soil of America once more. They landed from the transport Mohawk, on which they have been cooped up for nearly nine days, at noon today, and after sandwiches and milk had been distributed among them, were marched to the detention camp, where they will be held for three or four days. Word was received from Colonel Dick, who was waiting on the wharf for his regiment, that all of the 297 sick disembarked and sent to the hospital yesterday are doing fairly well, after receiving attention, which they did not on the ship. The typhoid cases are also getting along well.

The colonel, who went ashore with the sick yesterday and came back late loaded with milk, bread and many sacks of mail for the boys, had brought word that the regiment would disembark today. This news, with the food and the mail, were cheered to the echo, and it was very late before anyone turned in, as they all had something to read from home. A tug this morning came out the three miles to the Mohawk with orders for the big troop ship to come right in to the dock. The tug conveyed her in at a very slow pace. Crowds of people, attracted by the story of the voyage, were waiting to see the men. The latter were cheery and happy at being home again and at the prospect of having a square meal.

It took a long time to get the big vessel sidewise into the end of the little pier. Meantime friends were beginning to chatter with the men who were hanging over the rails and looking out at every gangway available. They joked and asked about the "picnic" the men had been on, but no reference was made to the dead and sick left behind, or to the men landed yesterday.

The colonel was first ashore, and then came the band, followed by the First battalion. The companies looked woefully small, compared with their former appearance. Some boys were in ragged blue, others in khaki and a few in a combination of the two. Many did not carry rifles, as they had come aboard as convalescents at Santiago, and their arms were in the hold. There was a little wall tent at the end of the wharf, where the women of the Relief Association doled out as much milk as each man wanted and a sandwich. The men then threw themselves into picturesque attitudes on the sand and got away with the good things. When all the regiment was landed and all had been supplied, about 1:30 a start was made for the detention camp. All around were guards, and it was impossible for anyone to get away without being held up. Lieutenant Colonel Dick marched with the regiment to the detention camp, where the boys are comfortably quartered.

The sick, as soon as convalescent, are given a thirty days furlough and told to report at Columbus. The regiment will be sent home in less than two weeks and be mustered out there later.

All of the Eighth Ohio sick except the typhoid patients in the hospital ashore, had to sleep Thursday night on the board floor, as there were no cots for them. The discomfort, however, was atoned for by means of eggs, milk and oatmeal galore, as many of the men were found to be starving. A fair percentage of the sick were found to be brisk enough tonight to move around, and as a result half a dozen were given thirty days' furlough by the doctors and sent home. Sergeant Crubaugh, of Company K, died on the Catania coming

north and was buried at sea.

Secretary of War Alger was an interested observer of the Eighth Ohio as the regiment marched from the ship's dock. He was particularly impressed with the distressed condition of the men, and gave orders that everything possible for their comfort should be done.

There has not been a body of men landed here yet who presented as sorrowful an appearance as the Buckeye boys. Some of them were so weak that they could scarcely walk, although they stood up bravely under their heavy packs and rifle and cartridge belts.

President McKinley had been announced to visit here today to see the regiment and the camp conditions. Secretary Alger said he was glad the President had not seen the regiment in its present condition. The organization would not be known by those who had seen the "President's Own" before its departure for Cuba. Secretary Alger left shortly after the regiment landed. He said he would return next week in company with the President to see how things are progressing. It is very probable that by that time some tales of woe will be poured into the President's ear from his own townsmen.

UP IN PIKE COUNTY.

Massillonians Camping in the Mountains.

CAMP DEWEY, ON POND LAKE.

Game and Fish Abundant—Likewise Rattlesnakes—Hundreds of Deer are Killed Every Year in Pike County Alone—Railroad Ties the Principal Product.

CAMP DEWEY, BIG POND LAKE, Aug. 24.

Pike county, Pennsylvania, in which the lake above named is situated, is practically a wilderness, but picturesque nevertheless. Big Pond, or Fairview lake, is probably the size of Chippewa lake, is located on the summit of a group of mountains, and affords the best of fishing. The waters fairly teem with black bass and pickerel, which rise readily to live bait or lure, and catches of from fifteen to twenty-five in an hour or two of careful fishing are frequent occurrences. Game of nearly every description is to be found in an abundance in the pine covered hills, and Tuesday evening I jumped a deer within a half mile from camp, but unfortunately the season does not open until November. During that month hundreds of the noble animals are killed in Pike county alone by Eastern or resident hunters. Within a few miles of camp an old hunter resides, who last season killed seven deer in a single day.

Camp Dewey was established on the south shore of the lake on July 12th, and stakes will probably not be drawn until some time in September. The present inmates are Richard Terter and James Palmer, of Hawley, Pa., E. S. Howells, W. D. Jacobs and Samuel Rollins, of Massillon, and Frank A. Vogt is expected tomorrow. The Massillonians especially are thoroughly enjoying the outing, out cannot become reconciled to the fact that the timber and rocks are full of rattlesnakes, therefore none have ventured far from camp. All but Mr. Rollins have tried their hand at fishing and the latter contains an inexhaustible supply of fish, frogs and steaks, the latter being furnished by the village butcher. A clam bake was the feature of the week, the shell fish having been shipped from New York.

The residents of Pike county and their mode of living are extremely interesting to visitors, especially those who are used to the energetic and prosperous farmers of Ohio. A Pike county farm consists of a few acres of almost worthless timber and barren rocks. Those fortunate enough to possess a small clearing, raise a few bushels of corn and buckwheat, the corn being stunted for want of care. The majority make no attempt to earn more than a scant living, and in the interior both parents and offspring take to the bush at the approach of strangers, and coin and currency they rarely see. Their coffee, sugar, tobacco, clothing, the latter consisting of a chip hat, hickory shirt and jean pants or a calico wrapper, and other provisions are secured by exchanging a few roughly hewn railroad ties, which at Hawley, just across the line in Wayne county, a prosperous town of 3,000, bring from twenty-five to forty cents apiece. It is a common thing to meet a Pike county farmer on the highway enroute to market with three or four ties, which represent his labor for the week. The hills are now covered with delicious huckleberries and hundreds of bushels are going to waste for want of picking. There is no market for the fruit and no people to gather it if there was.

MORE SICK AT MONTAUK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—[By Associated Press]—The surgeon general has been notified of the arrival at Montauk of the steamship Catania, from Siboney, with 353 convalescent patients. Major George McCreery, U. S. A., died on the 23rd from dysentery, following yellow fever, and was buried at sea.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

THE LECTURE COURSE.

Arrangements Made for Six Entertainments this Winter.

WILL OPEN WITH A CONCERT.

Well Known Names are on the List of Lecturers, and the Course Promises to be a Most Successful One—Will Open on October 13.

A meeting of the Massillon Lecture Course Association was held Thursday evening in the office of J. E. Johns at which the report of the executive committee was presented and accepted. This committee had been authorized to make the necessary arrangements for a course of six entertainments and reported that arrangements had been made to have the six entertainments at the Armory, the course to open with a concert on October 13 by the Redpath Grand Concert Company composed of Helen Buckley, soprano, Mary L. Clary, contralto; Wm. H. Rieger, tenor; Arthur Beresford, bass; Adolph Rosenbecker, violinist, and H. Frey, accompanist. Each of these people is an artist such as seldom appears in Massillon and the attraction as a whole is by no means an experiment. The second number of the series is to be a lecture on the subject, "Fools," by P. S. Henson, D. D., L. L. D., of Chicago.

George R. Wendling will follow on January 10 with his lecture on "The Man of Galilee," which many people of Massillon have expressed a desire to hear. The Rev. Robert McIntyre will appear February 16 and deliver his lecture, "Buttoned Up People." Dr. McIntyre delighted thousands of his hearers at Chautauqua during the present season, and is one of the most eloquent and entertaining lecturers in the field. Mr. Francis Walker, called "the man with the golden voice," and one of the most successful baritones who has appeared in this country or Europe, will sing and lecture on the songs he sings, on March 10. Leland T. Powers, whom everybody knows, but who has never appeared in Massillon, will close the course on April 3, with Mr. E. H. Southern's play "Lord Chumley," in which Mr. Powers takes the parts of the ten characters so well that his hearers would think there were ten people on the stage, did they not see but one.

It has been decided to sell course tickets for \$1.00 with fifty cents and \$1.00 extra for course reserved seats. The entire lower floor of the house will be reserved, of which 422 seats will be reserved for the entire course and 145 will be reserved for each entertainment. Season reserved seats can be selected at Bahney's bookstore on and after Saturday, September 24, at 9 a. m. Not more than five reserved seats will be sold to any one person at one time. Tickets will not be held for purchasers unless they are paid for when the seats are selected. Within a few weeks circulars will be distributed throughout the city, which will describe the entertainments more fully than newspaper space will permit. Persons desiring further information about the course can secure the same by addressing the secretary of the Massillon Lecture Course Association.

WILL WORK NEXT WEEK.

Street Fair People Will Hustle as Never Before.

"Next week," said Mayor Wise, this morning, "the real hustling of the street fair people will begin. Of course we have been working hard and constantly in the past few weeks, but with the time of the fair drawing near the demands upon us becomes greater. In some respects I think we will have a better fair than Akron. We are going to provide all kinds of amusements for the people and it will not cost them a cent. Up there you must pay for everything. At the next meeting of the committees I am going to suggest that a good deal of the space that is to be had in Mill street be utilized. We can fill the east side of Mill street so that it will be even with the park, and along here we can erect booths. This, with Tremont and Canal streets, will give us plenty of room. We will cover all of these streets with sawdust and chips, none of them being paved, so that in case of rain the people will not have cause to complain of muddy thoroughfares."

ROBBED AT BEACH CITY.

Two Cyclists are Held Up in Sugar Creek Township.

BEACH CITY, Aug. 27.—Two Cleveland people were held up and robbed near this place yesterday afternoon. The name of one is Robert Slayman, who was accompanied by a woman, whose name could not be learned. Both were traveling on bicycles, and had proceeded from Cleveland as far as Beach City toward their destination, Uhrichsville. The couple were stopped by two masked men, who demanded their money. Mr. Slayman gave them \$23, all he had, and the woman was relieved of \$14. The highwaymen then ordered them to mount their wheels and ride away, which they did.

An Incendiary Fire at Pataskala.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 27.—[By Associated Press]—A destructive fire at Pataskala, presumably of incendiary origin, occurred at 1:30 this morning. Business blocks and stores in the center of the town were entirely destroyed. Loss \$25,000, insurance \$18,000.



JUDGE W. R. DAY.
Who Will Head the Peace Commission.



SENATOR DAVIS.
An Authority on Foreign Affairs on the Peace Commission.



SENATOR FRYE.
The Statesman From Maine, on the Peace Commission.



WHITELAW REID.
The New York Editor, on the Peace Commission.

Butterine, moreover, will be required to be stamped as such. During the meeting a telegram was received from General Alger at Montauk Point, in which he said in effect that the situation there was reasonably satisfactory. The membership of the commission being completed, Secretary Day arranged to leave for Canton in order to make his personal preparations for the trip to Paris. He will be accompanied abroad by Mrs. Day, who has entirely recovered from her recent illness. The secretary has already shipped to Canton a number of his personal effects, in anticipation of his early retirement from the head of the state department.

Later—Justice White, of the United States supreme court, has accepted the appointment as peace commissioner.

Schley's Reception at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—[By Associated Press]—The visit of Admiral Schley at the navy department was the occasion of a spontaneous and unusual demonstration. Clerks crowded into the corridors, cheering and shouting, until the passage was blocked. Women were more demonstrative than the men, and many kissed the admiral, while all eagerly shook his hand. It was finally necessary to form a line and pass the crowd around through the admiral's office, to allow all to greet the admiral. He will leave Washington and sail for Porto Rico next Wednesday.

[Additional Telegraph on Fourth Page.]

The strife is over, the battle won, and in spite of all predictions to the contrary, the object of the Democratic state convention has been accomplished without the shedding of innocent blood. The chief contest, of course, has been for the control of the state political machine, and one great point gained was the triumph of Colonel W. A. Taylor over the Allen O. Myers faction. Another development of significance was the landing of a gubernatorial boom for John J. Lentz. The platform is what might have been expected, with Bryan and free coinage for its main planks. Incidentally, a state ticket has been nominated.

A question has been raised as to the language in which the proceedings of the peace commission will be conducted. Since diplomacy has been a recognized part of international intercourse, until recently, French has been the language used in the negotiations, but a disposition is manifest to make English, which is much more widely known, the language to be generally used. The use of English would of course be most satisfactory to the American commissioners, for it is not likely that all will have even a tolerable knowledge of the French language, while on the other hand, the Spanish commissioners will probably understand English, so that the use of our mother tongue would be most convenient. The question can only be settled by the commissioners when they get together in Paris.

Patriotic Americans have reason to thank Great Britain for the attitude of her commander in the bay of Manila during the recent crisis of the war in preventing the German fleet from joining forces with Spain and driving Dewey from the islands. The German emperor had a great desire to gain a foothold in the Philippines, not to mention his longing to humiliate Democratic America, hence the presence of his fleet in those waters, watching robber-like for chances in these directions, and hence his exasperating, impertinent intermeddling with our blockade, like a blustering bully daring a weaker party to knock a chip off his shoulder. But Dewey was too much on the alert for this young man, at present emperor of Germany, and it would be interesting to know what Mr. Hohenzollern thinks about the matter now. If America has her way in making a treaty of peace with Spain, he will not have one foot of territory in the Philippines.

"Why," asks a correspondent in a prominent newspaper, "don't you tell the fool critics who know no more of war and its alarms, its terrors, its sufferings, its home longings than they know of heaven, to stop a little while to read history? Let them study the campaign of '61 to '65, read what Grant says in his memoirs, read Sherman on his experiences, and read Sheridan. I spent eight months in Andersonville, from May 6 to January, 1865. We had for shelter the sky, yet only 12,000 died out of 53,000, and we lived on very short rations. Too much is said of the unfavorable conditions of things." That mistake has been made, and that needless suffering has been induced by our soldiers recently, is in a great measure true, but it is also true that much of the suffering has been the outcome of unforeseen contingencies, and that the bitterest critics of the army administration are those who have comparatively little knowledge or experience to guide them in forming their opinions.

A decision of the Cleveland tax commissioners to not allow more than four-tenths of a mill in the future for library purposes, has roused the opposition of the best part of the community which fully recognizes the advisability of extending the branches of that valuable institution, the Cleveland Public Library, and of economizing—if economy in municipal affairs is necessary—in some other direction. In view of recent discussions concerning the expense of keeping up the Massillon library in relation to a corresponding degree of benefit to be derived from its maintenance, it is interesting to note that, according to the Cleveland Leader, it has been demonstrated that the growth and usefulness of the library of that city has been relatively greater than the cost of running it. Within the next six months the Massillon library will be ready to prove how important a part it is to play in the educational system of this community, when it will doubtless be found—as has been the experience in Cleveland, that too much money has not been spent in proportion to results obtained.

Adding its voice to the expression of individual views of Massillonians regarding our policy in the Philippines, THE

MASSILLONIANS' VIEWS. It is hardly to be expected that the peace commissioners will devote much time to the consideration of reasons for and against the gratification of our vanquished enemy's often expressed desire—the return to Spain of the remains of Christopher Columbus, but in case the matter ever should come up for discussion, there is no doubt but that the public sentiment would decree that the ashes of the great navigator should remain in the land which he discovered. Columbus died in Seville in 1506, and was buried there, although in his will he expressed a desire to be buried in San Domingo. In 1536 his son succeeded in carrying out his father's wishes, and the remains were taken to the cathedral at San Domingo. After the treaty of Basle, in 1795, the governor general, having received an order to evacuate the island, caused the sarcophagus to be transported to Havana, where it was placed in a chapel of the cathedral, and where it has remained ever since. A marble slab at the entrance of the chapel has the following inscription written on it in Spanish: "Oh body and image of the great Columbus, be ye preserved for a thousand centuries in the urn and in the memory of our nation." There is nothing in these lines which would not serve to express the sentiments of patriotic Americans.

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THE LECTURE COURSE.

Massillonians who have enjoyed and profited by the entertainments given under the auspices of the Massillon Lecture Course Association for the past two seasons will be glad to hear that arrangements have been made for another series to be given during the coming fall and winter. The list of musical attractions and lecturers, which includes such names as Leland Powers, Dr. McIntyre, George R. Wendling, P. S. Hendon and Francis Walker, offers a fair assurance that the course will be a good one, and one or two changes in the method of selling seats which have recommended themselves to the management will be welcome to those who have been inconvenienced hitherto by an arrangement, the objectionable features of which only become apparent in the light of experience.

It will now be possible for those who so desire to reserve the same seats for the entire course, and as one person can not secure more than five seats at a time, all patrons will have equal chances towards securing the best. Altogether the lecture course for the season of '98 '99 promises to be a success, and Massillon is to be congratulated upon this and other prospective opportunities for amusement and intellectual development.

THE DAYTON PLATFORM.

The Ohio Democrats have but two material planks in their platform. One indorses specifically the financial plank in the Chicago platform of 1896; the other favors the renomination of Bryan for the presidency in 1900. All the remainder of the series of resolutions is merely a fill-up, which will not figure in the campaign this year.—Ohio Daily.

The Democrats of prominence in Ohio carefully kept out of the race this year, leaving the entries to the scrubs. They realized there is no show for victory next November, and they did not wish to enter upon a canvass that would inevitably end in failure. This is a good year for "disappearing" among aspiring Democrats. They will stay safely down below until the political skies are more favorable, when they will bob up serenely to ask for nomination.—Toledo Blade.

The Democratic platform contains one plank which makes the party ridiculous. It demands that the United States Senate take action upon the findings of the Ohio Senate on the election of M. A. Hanna as senator. The men who drew up the platform adopted at Dayton knew well that there was not even a well-grounded suspicion of corruption or dishonesty in the election of Mr. Hanna. They knew that he was elected by Republican votes cast by members of the legislature who were pledged individually and collectively by their party to support the party's nominee for senator. They knew also that the "findings of the Ohio Senate" were the findings simply of Burke's packed committee, and that the report was not in any way sustained by the testimony taken by the committee.—Cleveland Leader.

MASSILLONIANS' VIEWS.

Some Favor American Territorial Expansion.

AND THERE ARE MANY WHO DO NOT.

Nearly All Say That Porto Rico Should be Retained, but Only a Few Feel that the Philippines Should be Ours, Though a Coaling Station is Necessary.

The eyes of the civilized nations of the world are upon the United States. What will be its policy at the present time is the question of the hour. In Massillon, as in all other parts of the country, the discussions have developed a wide divergence of opinion. Many believe that the progress of the nation requires it to maintain the footing gained in the far East. Others have different views. Following are some views by Massillonians:

Mayor J. J. Wise—If the Cubans are not now capable of self-government, we should educate them, holding the island for them until they are competent to take charge of things themselves. Porto Rico we should annex, but we do not need the Philippines. We will be better off without them, in my opinion.

Professor E. A. Jones agrees with what is understood to be the feeling of the President regarding the Philippines. "We have a certain duty to perform there as in Cuba," he said. "Such a policy should be pursued as will best insure the welfare of the natives. The United States should control the islands until a stable government among them can be established." While not agreeing altogether with the doctrine of territorial expansion, Mr. Jones feels that recent events have altered past conditions, and that to a certain extent it will now be necessary for this country to embrace new territory. In any event he feels that the judgment of President McKinley and his advisers concerning the future policy of our government will be for the best interests of all concerned.

Postmaster F. R. Shepley—All we need in the Philippines is a coaling station. It will be a sad day for this country when it attempts territorial expansion in the far East. Perhaps it will be necessary to hold the Philippines pending the adjustment of matters pertaining to the indemnity, but the sooner we can get away from there the better. I believe we should hold Porto Rico and Cuba until the property holders of the two islands have been given an opportunity to speak for themselves. If they want annexation, let us annex them; if they want self-government, give it to them. I would have it understood, however, that they must either be a part of this country or be independent, having no connection whatever with any of the foreign powers.

Charles L. Frantz—I am an expansionist and believe that Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines should all be ours. Since we began this war on humanitarian grounds I think it would be a crime against humanity to restore them to Spain. Of course, in the Philippines we could not throw the people on their own resources as about four-fifths of the inhabitants are semi-barbarous and incapable of self-government, so we are in duty bound to take care of them. Commercially a wider expansion is necessary. Changes, rapid and of great consequence, are taking place in the far East and America must have an outlet for her commerce there. Our foreign commerce is too limited, the home markets become overstocked and consequently our mills must close. The Philippines are the key by which America can unlock the doors of eastern commerce and again, American expansion is no new idea, as it was advocated by Benjamin Franklin in 1775. His plan was to annex Quebec, St. Johns and Nova Scotia. John Adams wrote in 1785, "Canada and Nova Scotia must soon be ours." And Thomas Jefferson advocated the annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico. The policy of our country has always been expansion and it is a wise providence that has selected the United States to relieve the people of these islands from despotic oppression.

The Rev. Dr. George B. Smith—The Spanish West Indies will, most likely, become American dependencies, and will be placed under the protection and control of our government. As to the future of the Philippines there is great uncertainty. If we need them they are ours by virtue of the provisions of the protocol. It will be much easier to dispose of them in a satisfactory manner if we have entire and undisputed possession than if we only own a portion of one island. We should control Cuba for sanitary reasons, if there were no others. The yellow fever scourge could be prevented in the United States if Cuba were placed in a proper sanitary condition.

Chas. Steese—I am opposed to territorial expansion and think we should keep nothing more than a coaling station in the Philippines. I consider that in this matter, as in others, the judgment of President McKinley and Secretary Day is thoroughly to be relied upon.

The Rev. James Kuhn—It would cost more to keep a standing army in the Philippine islands than the whole group would ever be worth to the United States. The natives could never be educated up to the standards of American civilization. I would rather see this government annex Canada or the Bahama islands than the Philippines.

Ex-Mayor Tobias Schott—Porto Rico we should annex. Give the Cubans a fair chance; if they prove themselves capable of self-government, let them have self-government. We do not need any more of the Philippines than is necessary for a coaling station. I am not an ardent advocate of the so-called expansion policy. I was opposed to the annexation of Hawaii, although now

that we have done it every body seems to be well enough satisfied.

County Treasurer T. Harvey Smith—We should establish a government for the Cubans, annex Porto Rico and give up all of the Philippines but enough for a coaling station.

Dr. A. P. L. Pease—I think we ought to gather in the whole group and keep them.

Mrs. C. McC. Everhard—Regarding the question of the retention or non-retention of the Philippine islands by our government, I think that the judgment of those who have viewed every phase of the situation is more to be trusted than the opinions of individuals who have had comparatively no opportunities for gaining a thorough understanding of the matter. President McKinley has shown himself to be worthy of the nation's confidence in other questions connected with the war, and his opinion concerning the Philippines should therefore carry weight.

The Rev. J. F. Kuebler—I am inclined to think that the United States should cling to the teachings of the Monroe doctrine and not undertake such responsibilities as would be incurred by annexing the Philippine islands.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Exiles in France Take Refuge in the Alps.

CHARMS AND SEDUCTIONS OF GAP.

Life is Simple and Modern Innovations are Lacking, but Like all Towns in the Old World, Gap Has a History That is Peculiarly its Own.

GAP, HAUTES ALPES, FRANCE, Aug. 10.—The trains from the Midi are all full of refugees from the southern shore of France, where the sun now shines with a relentless fury that enables us to enter into hearty sympathy with our heroic army in Cuba, until we escaped, and came to Gap. Why it is called Gap, and why we came here are questions yet unanswered. But that a guiding Providence had a hand in it we have no doubt, for here there was nothing here except the luxury of a clean hotel to detain the traveler, and the tourist seeks another branch of the railway, where, after visiting the Grand Chartreuse, he escapes via Grenoble into the more famed regions of France and Switzerland. We only knew that the Gap was close at hand and struck with the soft suggestiveness of the name we came, and saw, and here we are.

Oddly enough there are about as many souls in Gap, as in Massillon. But what a difference! Imagine a sleepy little village without smoke stacks, or church spires, or electric lights, huddled up between two streets which form an ellipse around it, plant walls of mountains on either side, and sprinkle snow on all the craggy peaks, and you have Gap. What right Gap ever had to come into existence, and what it ever did after once doing so are problems, as hard to solve as why we ever came here. At all events, the simplicity of the life is charming, as its contradictions are sometimes amazing. We light ourselves to our rooms with candles, we gaze out of our windows at the cow stable underneath, but the afternoon tea comes up in a silver service, and we dine at table d'hôte, and fight our way through the succeeding courses, arranged with artistic skill, with Alpine enthusiasm. Twelve thousand people, and no street cars—not even a horse for hire. But diligences come dashing up to the Hotel de Provence, curious, old-fashioned contrivances, and you can still see the imposing coach that until a few years ago, comparatively, rattled between Gap, Marseilles and Nice.

At various times the town crier comes forth, for they have no daily paper here, and after a blast from his trumpet, advertises the wares of Smith and Brown.

It was on a Saturday night when we were landed in front of a row of oleander trees in green tubs, standing guard over the little Hotel de Provence, and Gap was in its best clothes. There had been a great wedding a few days before. The party had paraded the town in open carriages, had breakfasted at the hotel, made a second sortie, and returned for the "noce"—which means dinner and dance, but we missed that. There was another wedding, only less great, on the evening of our arrival, and the guests marched down to the hotel, in the middle of the street, all in their evening clothes. We had a glimpse of the bride, who looked sweet and pretty, and there was a great deal of feasting and toasting. Madame Blanc, who was in the hotel, usually arrayed in a white cap and cotton waist, appeared in a gorgeous and shiny black satin, and Monsieur Blanc, impressed by the stupendousness of the occasion, waved purely business matters aside as of no present importance. We forgave him, for we have since been living on such a procession of good things that life has become a continuous feast of Lucullus, and the end is not yet.

After a dinner that has been perfect, as to material and proportion, in the philosophical moment that comes with coffee, it is possible to wonder whether in our splendid America, there are not small towns where some of the pomp and circumstance might be dispensed with, and even a cow stable permitted under the same roof, if one could only sit down to a good and soul-comforting meal—but I must confine myself to Gap. I must mention the open hydrants that run steadily, sending little brooks tumbling down the streets to the river alive with fish, which come fresh to us nearly every day. Something must be said of

the convents and the cloistered nuns, and the Little Sisters of Providence, whom we see occasionally climbing the hillsides in silent procession, hands clasped and heads down. And by no means least of all are the broad smooth roads, gleaming white, with red poppies and mountain flowers on both sides leading to a dozen localities unexplored.

The people of Gap are called Gavots.

Like all towns in the old world Gap has its history, and the chapter which the oldest inhabitant prefers to retail by word of mouth, have to do with the famous passage of Napoleon through France, on his return from Elba. The emperor landed near Cannes on the first of March, 1815, with a few devoted followers. With marvellous stupidity or thoughtlessness, Louis XVIII had permitted the conspiracy to ripen. Only one obstacle was encountered, this being at La Mur, where the royal troops threatened to bar his passage. Advancing alone, to the head of this column, Napoleon exclaimed: "Soldiers, if there is one among you who desires to kill his general, his emperor, he can do so; here I am!" The effect was marvellous, and the troops which had assembled to crush him, joined in his triumphal procession. According to M. Sibour, who guards the secrets of Gap's past, the hardy mountaineers burned with enthusiasm for the little Corsican. Advised of his approach on March 6, 1815, they lighted fires on the rocks and met him miles away, shouting and cheering frantically as he entered their city.

"At last we are truly in France," exclaimed the emperor, as he left his horse and passed into inn, where a chamber had been arranged for him. A hot fire was burning, and in the zeal to provide heat in plenty, the landlord permitted the soot in the chimney to ignite. During the momentary excitement the emperor inquired if the chimney was sound. Answered yes, he took out a pistol and firing upon the fire produced such a down pour of soot that the danger was immediately averted. The Gavots made a night of it, and acclaimed the emperor to such an extent that he could get no sleep. Approaching the window to witness the excitement, he remarked to General Bertrand: "You see, Bertrand, there are yet volunteers in France to defend her and to serve us." Perhaps the enthusiasm was all the greater because of the proclamation of the king's prefect which declared: "The adventurer Bonaparte comes to seek to put the Alps under his iron yoke and to give to them the fruits of his government—conscription and perpetual war."

The next day the emperor departed amid continued demonstrations, leaving behind a proclamation in which he said: "You are right to call me 'your father.' I come only for the honor and good of France. My return dissipates your inquietudes and guarantees the security of all rights. The equality between all classes and the rights you have enjoyed for 25 years, and for which our fathers have suffered so much form today a part of your existence." While the echoes of "Vive l'Empereur" were yet resounding, the royalist prefect, who had fled on Napoleon's approach, returned "and threw a desolate glance upon this indescribable imperialist manifestation."

Ten days after the emperor's departure eight hundred Bourbon aristocrats from Marseilles rode into Gap to chastise the poor old town for its Bonapartist demonstration. The local soldiery had fled on Napoleon's arrival and the gendarmes had followed him. The mayor of Gap, being a diplomat, was obliged to resort to strategy. The invaders had forced themselves upon the inhabitants, extorting the best food and lodging the place afforded, meanwhile posting placards like this:

"Tremble, ye Gavots We come to chastise you. Tremble, city of Gap! Your last day has come. We come to burn you!" Naturally the inhabitants were in a terrible state of mind, and especially at daybreak next morning, when they beheld these placards. The unwelcome visitors held on for another day and night, during which the diplomatic mayor had coerced the town crier into an early morning appearance. While the Marseillais were still sleeping the sleep of those who have made a night of it, the crier, trumpet in hand, went from corner to corner, producing a blast and following it with an announcement that a regiment of troops would arrive in a few hours to disembarass the people of their enemies. Terrified by this news, the delegation from Marseilles tumbled out of bed and, seeking their horses, made rapid headway towards home.

The mayor's ruse which served so well on the occasion described, only incited the Marseillais to another and more serious aggression. Returning to their homes with the story that they had found the Gavots awaiting them in stronger numbers, armed for war, they said that they had come back for reinforcements. They succeeded in raising a body of 1,800 men and set forth again toward Gap. The mayor, this time forewarned, took prompt and radical measures to check the invading party. The national guard, always favorable to the imperialists, put itself at the mayor's disposal and set out to La Saucie to bar the way of the approaching army. Two old cannons were pulled out to meet the Marseillais, and those guardsmen not needed for the cannons took positions behind the rocks overlooking the route which the invaders must take. The Marseillais entered into the ambushade, to be met by a hail of rocks from above—a storm so severe that the cannons were not once fired. The scene was a bloody one, many were killed, but the invasion was checked and the Gavots returned without the loss of a man. But for fifty years there existed a bitterness between the people of Marseilles

and the Hautes Alpes, and it probably exists yet in some quarters.

The only visible sign of the emperor's famous visit is the bed in which he slept, now reverently cherished in the Hotel de Provence as "Napoleon's bed," and President Carnot, on the occasion of his visit to hunt chamois and white hares in the mountains was not permitted to escape without gazing upon it.

Happily Gap has something besides a history to sustain interest, and as soon as means of communication are established we shall proceed to an examination. Bicycles do very well where the course is straight away, but are scarcely available for mountain climbing. Horses are equally impossible, and not to be had anyway. The lowly ass is the most serviceable beast of burden in these regions, and we are roused every morning at daybreak by a duet between two diminutive specimens of this numerous genus. We have entered into negotiations for a private "ane," which is French for donkey, for exploring purposes, and set forth yesterday on a trial trip in a cart behind one Bichette, who was guaranteed to perform wonders on limited diet. In practice Bichette proved somewhat refractory, and we returned ingloriously. "Charl," who claims a personal acquaintance with all the self-respecting "anes" in the place, confidentially advised us that had we learned from him how to "siffle," and address the patient beast she would have behaved otherwise, but our confidence had been destroyed. We shall probably undertake the "pelerinages" to Notre Dame de Laus, and La Salette—but not with Bichette. R. P. S.

THE PYTHIAN KNIGHTS.

Election of Officers and the Award of Prizes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—The supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, adjourned yesterday's session at 7 o'clock, after having elected the following officers: Supreme chancellor, Thomas G. Sample, Allegheny, Pa.; supreme vice-chancellor, Ogden H. Feathers, Wisconsin. The other officers will be elected today. The men elected were on the slate of the present administration.

Vague rumors were floating about among the supreme representatives as to the condition of the Endowment Rank. This is the insurance branch of the organization, and has 53,570 members, carrying insurance amounting to \$99,261,500.

The statement of the board of control shows the resources to be \$525,276.62. It is charged that \$51,798.15 is entangled in the affairs of a defunct national bank of Fort Worth, Tex., and nothing but a judgment against bondsmen represents this money. Also that the \$236,127.39 invested in a hotel building property at Chicago which is now in the hands of a receiver, is nothing more than a fifth lien on the property. These rumors are as yet vague and indefinite.

The committee appointed to investigate into charges made against the supreme officers, has been in session two days, but is not yet ready to report. It is practically conceded that the next meeting will be held at Detroit, though Louisville has not given up the fight.

The question of reducing the per diem of the supreme representatives to \$3 a day and allowing them mileage at three cents came up again, and, by an almost unanimous vote it was decided to put the figures back to the original \$5 a day and five cents a mile.

Camp Colgrove is almost a thing of the past. The last formality was the award of prizes yesterday, as follows:

Class A, first prize, \$1,500, John Barr Glen Company, Eau Claire, Wis.; second prize, \$1,200, Company No. 3, Terre Haute, Ind.; third prize, \$1,000, Company No. 9, Kalamazoo, Mich.; fourth prize, \$800, Yellow Cross Company No. 85, Alliance; fifth prize, \$600, Friendship Company No. 23, Covington, Ky. Class B, first prize, \$500, Couer de Leon Company, Lancaster, O.; second prize, \$400, Vigo Company No. 83, Terre Haute; third prize, \$300, Alpha Company No. 45, Louisville, Ky.; fourth prize, \$100, Jeffersonville, Ind., Company.

2 p. m.—The report of Treasurer Hensley of the Endowment Rank of the Knights of Pythias was referred to the committee of the Endowment Rank, and the election of a treasurer postponed until the report is made. Additional officers elected are: James Moulson, of St. Johns, N. B., supreme prelate; R. L. C. White, of Nashville, supreme keeper of records and seals; Thomas D. Mears, of Wilmington, N. C., supreme master of the exchequer; H. A. Bigelow, of Seattle, Wash., supreme master at arms; William Simon, of Wilmington, Del., supreme inner guard; John W. Thompson, Washington, D. C., supreme outer guard.

MRS. M. E. CEIB,
Of Canton, O., Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

March 10, 1898.
THE WRIGHT MEDICAL CO.,
Columbus, O.

GENTS—I have purchased a box of WRIGHT'S CELESTIAL CAPSULES from E. L. Jansen, druggist, Canton, O., and used them for indigestion and Constipation. I was all run down and had that tired feeling. They have given me wonderful relief. I have gained seven pounds in a few weeks, and I would not be without WRIGHT'S CELESTIAL CAPSULES.

Yours truly,
Mrs. M. E. CEIB,
1145 Arch St.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

"I had a running, itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and itching instantly and quickly effected permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 50c at all druggists.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

Made an Inspection at Camp Meade Today.

LATER LEFT FOR SOMERSET, PA.

No Marching Review, at Camp Meade, Because the President Did Not Wish It—Expected to Pay a Visit at Cleveland Next Week.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 27.—President McKinley and party, including President Frank Thompson of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, arrived at Camp Meade today and remained long enough for the commander-in-chief to make an inspection of the camp and the soldiers of the Second army corps.

It was the intention of the corps commander to give a marching review in the president's honor, but a telegram from Adjutant General Corbin yesterday, stating that the president's visit would be informal and that he did not desire a review, settled the ceremonial features of the occasion.

The First Delaware acted as escort for the president today, and Attorney General McCormick and Secretary of the Commonwealth Martin received the chief magistrate in the absence of the governor.

Later he left for Somerset to visit his brother, Abner McKinley.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—President and Mrs. McKinley are expected to arrive in Cleveland for a few days' visit next Tuesday or Wednesday. They will come from Somerset, Pa., where they intend to first spend several days with the president's brother, Abner McKinley. While in Cleveland Mr. and Mrs. McKinley will be the guests of their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick. It is the wish of the president that he be allowed to rest quietly. He does not wish to be received with a popular demonstration and for that reason has not announced the exact day of his arrival or designated what railroad he will travel upon.

It is expected that while he and Mrs. McKinley are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herrick no one but personal friends will call upon them. The home of Colonel and Mrs. Herrick is a new house, sumptuous in construction and appointments. It is on Euclid Heights, on the eastern border of the city, surrounded by forest trees and high up, with a wide expanse of Lake Erie in view.

Senator Hanna will probably return from the west next week, in which event, President and Mrs. McKinley may make a short visit at his beautiful summer home on the bluff of the lake, west of the city.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The president received the following letter from General Joe Wheeler yesterday:

CAMP WICKOFF, MONTAUK POINT, New York, Aug. 28.

President of the United States:

"I was very glad to hear that you would visit Montauk Point very soon. The visit of the secretary of war has accomplished more than I can express. He has promptly corrected evils, made valuable suggestions, given directions regarding administration. In addition to his personal visit to 1,500 sick soldiers in the hospitals has cheered them up, and it is difficult to adequately convey to you the change for the better since the secretary's arrival. The announcement that you will visit the soldiers has already added to this improvement, and your presence here for even a single day will accomplish good, the great extent of which you can only realize after you have made your visit.

"WHEELER, Commanding."

SATISFIED WITH HIMSELF.

General Shafter Talked of the Great Campaign Which Resulted in the Surrender of Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 27.—General Shafter, before embarking for the United States, said he considered the campaign a highly successful one. He further said in part:

"From a military point of view, I perhaps took steps which might not be deemed justifiable under other circumstances, but I knew the temper and the capabilities of my soldiers and the moral effect of our gradually cooping up the enemy within his own lines. My engineers were very apprehensive that the Spaniards might break through on my left and cut off Siboney, but personally I had not for a moment any fear on that score. The result has, I think, proved the correctness of my conclusions.

"When Cervera left the situation was changed. The town was at my mercy, and had I given the order for a direct assault it would have been taken within four hours.

"Personal reflections have been cast upon me because I was not on the fighting line. That was not the place for a general in command of an army. It must be remembered that I was connected by telephone with the officers at the front, and was better able to direct operations from the position I had taken. Save for two days when I was in direct command of this campaign.

"There has been some question concerning the transportation facilities of the army. The facilities were all there, and transportation equipment provided was all it should have been, but our difficulties were enormous. There was only one road, and to have built another would have taken two years."

THE CASE OF MRS. BOTKIN.

Police of San Francisco Working Hard on Their End of It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The police of this city are working hard to perfect the local end of the Botkin case before Detective McVey arrives from the east with the requisition papers for Mrs. Botkin's extradition. Mrs. Botkin's attorneys are preparing an elaborate argument against a transfer of the case to the Delaware courts.

Mrs. Botkin spends a great deal of her time in perfecting her attire. She changes her gowns frequently, and to outward appearances is not nervous. She, however, takes a great deal of interest in the case, and reads every line published in the newspapers.

MISS BARTON ARRIVED.

Head of the Red Cross Society Reached Havana on Her Mission of Charity.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—The Spanish steamer Tie, with provisions and cattle from New Orleans arrived yesterday. The Spanish steamer Rio IX, from Vera Cruz, also arrived. She brought a quantity of provisions and 172 passengers, including many of good social standing, in Havana. The Haytian schooner Emanuel A. Raoul, with provisions from Key West, arrived at Isabela Sagua. The British steamer Ardenore will carry 12,000 bags of sugar on her return to New York.

The steamer Clinton arrived yesterday with Miss Clara Barton, Dr. Elwell, Mr. Cottrell, the Misses Grau and a number of others belonging to the society on board.

Miss Barton, accompanied by three other members of the party, visited the civil governor, Fernandez de Castro, and had a long conversation with him regarding the condition of the poorer classes and the means employed for their relief.

Miss Barton, accompanied by several of her party, went yesterday morning to Matanzas. The remainder of the Red Cross delegation remained on board the Clinton at Havana.

El Noticiero, a Spanish evening paper, published a biography sketch of Miss Clara Barton, in which it speaks in laudatory terms of the services she has rendered humanity.

ALGER INTERVIEWED.

He Said Affairs at Montauk Point Were Not as Bad as He Expected; to Find Them.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Secretary Alger arrived in this city last night and was at the Fifth Avenue hotel. In an interview he said in part:

"I did not find the condition of Camp Wikoff nearly as bad as I expected. I cannot see that there is any justification in the talk that either the ill or well soldiers are not properly treated. I think there are sufficient accommodations for all soldiers who will go to Camp Wikoff, and especially now that so many there have been given furloughs. Thursday I received orders from New York and Brooklyn hospitals to take at least 300 of the sick from the camp.

"Did you ever go into camp with 100, or even 50 men? If so you know there is much confusion with that number of men. What do you suppose it must be then with thousands? I found many soldiers with nothing but a blanket between them and the ground. Still there were thousands of bags in camp. I asked why they did not fill the bags with straw, of which there was a large quantity in camp, and so make beds for themselves. They said they had not thought of such a thing.

"If there was any lack of medicines or necessary supplies the blame would be on those whose duty it was to order these things. The first day I went through the detention hospital and later the general hospital, and I talked with nearly every man who was awake. I said to all of them: 'Boys is there anything you want?' They all answered 'nothing, we are quite comfortable.' A few of the men had no coats,



JUSTICE WHITE.

Whom the President Wants to Serve as the Peace Commissioner.

but this was soon remedied. There are some few sick men, but there is no yellow fever. There is some typhoid. I saw some men there as yellow as any paint you ever saw, and nothing remained of them but skin and bones."

LOVE RE-ELECTED.

Again Chosen Head of Universal Peace Union—Dental as to Miss Schley.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 27.—At the third day of the thirty-second annual convention of the Universal Peace union yesterday letters were read by President Lowe, among them being one from Charles Schley, brother of Admiral Schley and a relative of Miss Jessie Schley, who went to Madrid on an errand of peace. The letter denounced as false the stories published to the effect that the young lady went to Spain without the consent of her parents.

At the business session the election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Alfred H. Lowe of Philadelphia, and 75 vice presidents in various parts of the United States and Europe, secretary, Charles P. Hastings of Philadelphia; three corresponding secretaries, Beva A. Lockwood, Washington, C. V. W. Clarke, Ogden, Utah, and Herbert W. Rathbun of Mystic.

A committee reported ten resolutions, the substance of which was in part as follows:

That they were thankful that the war was over; that they were convinced that the late hostilities had demonstrated the incompatibility of war; that General Sherman was right when he said "war is hell" and that humanity demands that reason and arbitration be substituted for the military system.

A Murderer Reprimanded.

NORFOLK, Aug. 27.—John Anderson, who was to have been hanged yesterday for murders committed on the schooner Oliver Parker, has been reprieved until the fourth Friday in October.

AN INVESTIGATION.

Come War Department Officials Want One.

CHARGES MADE EXCITE THEM.

It Looks as if Each Head of a Bureau Believes That an Inquiry Will Vindicate Him and His Department—One Investigation Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—General Corbin, adjutant general of the army, said yesterday no complaint had reached the war department, from major general, brigadier general, colonel or men of the army, regarding want or destitution or lack of supplies for the care of the troops. No demand has been made for supplies other than the regular requisitions for troops which came in the ordinary routine way. General Corbin declined to be interviewed on the subject of the many stories afloat regarding destitution and mismanagement of the war, saying that the facts will come out in due time and the people will see for themselves what was done.

The whole department is greatly stirred up over the many newspaper accounts of what has been going on and it was the subject of discussion everywhere about the war department, but apparently each head of a bureau believes that an investigation of the subject will vindicate him and his department. The officers in Washington say that the accounts of suffering have been exaggerated, but if there has been suffering further than the incidents of war naturally would bring about, the fault has not been with the officers in the department here. Each officer professes to be ready and willing that there should be an investigation. Some officers say that it will be necessary and that they will welcome a complete congressional inquiry which will bring out all the facts.

No official statement is expected in the absence of Secretary Alger, who is expected to return today.

One of the complaints which had been made was in regard to the Eighth New York at Chickamauga. It is stated at the war department that General Boynton, in command at Chickamauga, had been ordered to make a thorough and complete investigation of the hospital at that place, to ascertain how the men have fared and report all the facts to the department.

There seems to have been neglect in carrying out the order of the department, No. 116, which allowed 60 cents a day to all soldiers in hospitals, the amount to be a general fund from which could be drawn money to purchase delicacies and necessities for the sick soldiers. The order is dated Aug. 10. It was sent out Aug. 13.

The surgeon-general's office complains that other orders sent out have not received the attention which should have been given them. This order, No. 116, it is said, was not only sent out through the surgeon-general's office, but was sent direct from the adjutant-general's office to the commanding officers in various camps. It has not been carried out it is declared the fault has been with the officers in command and the surgeons in charge of hospitals. It is probable an investigation will be made at once to see whether this order has been disregarded and why.

Officers at the war department deprecate the manner in which complaints have been made on the ground that the whole matter will discredit the American army, and have a bad effect on discipline. The soldiers, they say, will be made to believe that they have been badly treated, that they are being imposed upon, and at such a juncture it may result in mutiny and insubordination, for the reason that the troops in case of some order which seems especially hard, will take matters into their own hands, claiming the people are with them. It is claimed that if the stories are all true it will indicate that the American army is of rarely little account and cannot bear hardship.

"War is a tragedy, from one end to the other," said a prominent officer of the department yesterday. "There were some people who thought it was a picnic and that the war in Cuba was to be a holiday time in Cuba. No man who considered the matter knew anything about the climate, the difficulties and the trials which would have to be undergone, felt that way. They expected hardships, expected that the troops would enter the portals of danger and death, would have to face bullets and fever. It is only wonderful that we have got off so easily. Our losses are less than expected when the war began."

SOLDIER'S DEADLY FUN.

Discharge of Revolver in Manila Lead to Fatal Shooting Scrape With Natives.

MANILA, Aug. 27.—George Hudson, a member of the Utah battery, got into a dispute with a native shopkeeper. A great crowd of natives ran to the scene of the disturbance and at once began firing their revolvers, killing Hudson and seriously wounding Corporal William Anderson of the same battery, who hurried to the assistance of Hudson. A detachment of the Fourth cavalry was called out and dispersed the Filipinos.

On the same night some of the soldiers doing guard duty saw a large party of natives stripping the wreck of a gunboat which was lying in Cavite bay.

A boat, with an armed force, was put off from the shore. The soldiers hailed the natives, who failed to answer. Then the soldiers fired a volley, killing one and wounding another.

General Aguinaldo promptly denied any connection between the natives in these affairs and his army.

Government Steamer to Sail.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—This bulletin was posted at the adjutant-general's office yesterday morning: The quartermaster general states for the information of all bureaus of the war department that the steamer Seneca will sail from New York on Monday next at noon, going first to Porto Rico, and thence to Santiago, Cuba, thence returning to New York.

HINTS IN PUTTING UP FRUIT

Don't fill your kettle too full. Don't say "jelly;" there is no such thing as "jelly;" it is jelly.

In putting up any kind of fruit let it come to a boil, then cook slowly. If you keep fruit in a light room, wrap each can in paper.

If you want to have an easy time during the fruit season, have a sharp knife at hand for paring apples, peaches, etc. Throwing the pared fruit into ice water as soon as the skin is removed keeps it from turning dark colored.

Select sour cherries for cherry preserves, and use the juice instead of water to make the syrup.

For jelly, see that your fruit is not over ripe. It is of better flavor and jellies more readily.

Peach jelly can be made to "set" if the fruit is not overripe, and if it is cut up with the skins on.

Raspberry juice with one-third currant juice makes a better jelly than all raspberries.

Sugar has nothing to do with keeping fruit. The whole secret is tight tops and rubbers and perfect exclusion of air.

It is a waste of flavoring to put it with good flavored fruit. Keep ginger, lemon, etc., for watermelon and citron preserves and insipid pears.

Plums and peaches can be skinned by pouring boiling water over them, when the skins will slip off easily. Prepare only a few at a time, as the heat softens them.

Use little or no water. For berries, mash the fruit on the bottom of the pan, let it heat up very slowly or set in the oven, and the juice will soon start.

Whenever possible make a syrup of sugar and fruit juice, or as little water as possible, and cook the fruit in it, either for preserves or for canned fruit.

Jelly should boil rapidly, and a large pan may be used, that the surface for evaporation may be as large as possible. Boil fifteen or twenty minutes before the sugar is put in.

Quinces and hard pears and peaches should be steamed till tender before being put in the sugar syrup. Partly cook them, let them stand in the syrup over night and finish cooking next day.

Keep canned fruit, preserves and jellies in a cool, dark closet, that is well ventilated. Thus only can you prevent the troublesome "sweating" sure to make the outside of the glass sticky and disagreeable if kept where there is dampness.

Cut out all bruised spots, knots, stems, etc., when preparing fruit for jelly. The skins and cores may be advantageously used, since more of the pectin or gelatinous matter resides in them than in any other part of the fruit.

The pits of peaches and cherries impart a delicate and delicious flavor to fruit, and a part should always be left in putting up these fruits. If you do not wish to do this, boil the pits for some time in clear water and use the water to make the syrup.

Strain the fruit for jelly through a flannel bag made funnel shape, and let hang over night. In the morning carefully decant the juice; there will be a cloudy residue which may be put with the juice obtained by squeezing the bag and made up separately, making a jelly that will answer for cake, puddings, etc.

Seven and a half pounds of fruit, with an equal quantity of sugar, will make a gallon of preserves. Fourteen pounds of fruit (berries and as much sugar) will make five quarts of jam. Two quarts of stemmed currants make two pints of juice, which with two pounds of sugar will make three tumblers of jelly.

A Famous English Nurse.

Mrs. Florence Craven, an honorary associate of the Order of St. John, is, with the exception of Miss Nightingale, the oldest trained nurse in England. Outside of royalties, she has probably more decorations than any other woman in the empire. She spent many years in the hospitals of Holland, Denmark, Germany, and France. When the Franco-Russian war broke out, she volunteered for ambulance work, and was placed in charge of a fever-station of the Tenth Army Corps before Metz. She had charge also of the Empress Frederick's lazaretto for wounded soldiers at Homburg. Mrs. Craven possesses a cross surmounted by the royal crown of Prussia, the decoration being specially designed for her by the Empress Frederick, then Crown Princess. The Grand Duchess of Baden conferred another decoration—a red cross on a white background, surmounted by the imperial eagle. Perhaps the most remarkable of the distinctions she has received is the Iron Cross, the order of merit presented by William I. of Germany for distinguished services in time of war. She further received the war medal presented by the first German Emperor, for services in the war of 1870.—Woman's Journal.

This is for the Mothers.

Many evils follow in the train of a spirit of intolerance, and it is this spirit which often develops. The waywardness of a pretty baby is at times amusing and there is a disposition to make light of childish ebullitions of temper but the lesson of self control cannot be taught too early, and none can deny that the parents who have bequeathed this inheritance to their children have given them that which is of far more value than all the wealth of Golconda.

The attempt to keep your children in ignorance of stories about ghosts, fairies, giant and gypsies will certainly prove futile. If they are of a nervous and imaginary temperament they will invent new terrors for themselves instead of the old traditional ones. A little girl of six, who had been jealously guarded against any acquaintances with very bogies and superstitions, suffered on night terrors of a severe kind, in which she always screamed out that she was being chased by robbers. But while it may be practicable to protect children from a knowledge of the supernatural and mysterious, it is inexcusable to frighten them with hideous stories or to leave them a prey to the stories of the solitude and darkness.

MUSEUM MUMMIES.

EGYPTIAN TREASURES PEACEFULLY REPOSING IN LONDON.

British Museum Changes an Interesting Old Fossil Who Lived About B. C. 2,640, and His Next Door Neighbor, a Modern Lady of 400 A. D.

The visitor to the exhibition galleries on the upper floor of the British Museum during the last few weeks cannot have failed to notice that a comprehensive arrangement of the mummies and coffins in the first and second Egyptian rooms was in progress, for confusion and disorder were visible everywhere in these parts of the northern gallery, which seemed to have been abandoned to a little army of workmen of all kinds. The old cases which lined the walls were being repainted and polished, new cases to stand on each side of the stairway were being constructed, and the floor was literally strewn with mummified bodies of Egyptian priests and officials of every kind and with the coffins in which they were buried. But the disorder has become order by degrees, and little by little the dead occupants of the wall and standard cases have been restored to their allotted places, and we are now able to get an idea of the extent and importance of the fine collection of mummies and coffins which now fill the greater part of two large rooms.

The first fact which strikes the observer who has known the Egyptian collection of the British Museum for about twenty years is that the sepulchre section of it has just about trebled itself since 1878, in which year it was possible to put the whole of it, without much crowding, in the room which is now called the first case room. About 1880 the late Dr. Birch was able to expand it somewhat, and the mummies and coffins were removed to the room now known as the third Egyptian room; a little later some very important acquisitions of sepulchral objects were made by the trustees, and as a result a portion of the room now called the second Egyptian room was occupied by coffins and funeral furniture. After the removal of the natural history collections to South Kensington, Dr. Birch had more space allotted to him, and the large handsome room now known as the fourth Egyptian room was almost filled by the old and more recently acquired collections. Some years later, under the rule of Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, K. C. B., it was decided to rearrange the whole of the Egyptian collection, and two rooms were set apart for the exhibition of the growing section of it, which included mummies and coffins. It soon became evident that more space was urgently needed if the best objects were to be fittingly exhibited for the inspection of the public, which is always keenly interested in mummified human remains, and the trustees, therefore, have, within the last few years, cut skylights in the rooms and bricked up the windows in them on the north wall of the museum.

This having been done, new, handsome mahogany and plate-glass cases were built along the whole space gained on the north wall, and the accommodation available or the sepulchre section was therefore more than doubled. The advantage of a top light for the examination of mummies and other objects which are exhibited in a horizontal position is evident, and now that in the new cases the tops are made of glass instead of wood the visitor gains the full advantage of the skylights. With a few exceptions, the old pylon-shaped cases which stood on each side of the gangway have been superseded by light but strong rectangular cases, and owing to the large size of the squares of glass used and the light iron standards which support the exhibited specimens, the visitor can examine them with ease on every side. We may notice, too, that coffins, which were formerly placed at the back of the wall cases, have been brought forward close to the glass, and the painted scenes and inscriptions, with which most of them are profusely decorated, may be easily and thoroughly examined. The general view of both rooms is distinctly fine, and it is to be wished that other collections of mummies and coffins, both in Europe and in Egypt, were as well housed.

An examination of the contents of the cases of the first and second Egyptian rooms as now exhibited shows that the British Museum possesses about forty-four mummies and about eighty coffins, not including covers of coffins and various fragments. Taken together, these represent a period of about 4,000 years. The oldest mummified human remains in the museum are those of Mycerinus (case A), the builder of the pyramid of Giza, about B. C. 3640; and the most modern those of a lady whose name is unknown, who, together with her three children, was mummified about A. D. 400 (case EE). The cover of the coffin of Mycerinus, which is exhibited below the fragments of his mummy, is inscribed with a text that in his time was already some thousands of years old, and it is noteworthy that at this remote period the king is inscribed as "living forever" by the Egyptians, in the earliest times, believed in the resurrection and in a future life is needed.—London Times.

Development in Japan.

The marvellous development and advancement of Japan within the last quarter-century have been marked by most radical changes in the treatment and social status of woman, says the Chicago Times-Herald. The opinions of woman suffrage in this country will find Japan a fruitful field for their missionary labor, for in no part of the world is woman to-day making more rapid advancement toward equality of the sexes. The magician's hand, which is rapidly transferring a half-savage, semi-barbaric race into one of the most enlightened nations of the earth, is also elevating the status of Japanese womanhood.

No better evidence of that fact is needed than is shown by the announcement that a university for the higher education of women is shortly to be opened in Tokio. This institution, which will cost two hundred thousand dollars, has the enthusiastic endorsement of the nobility and the needs of government, from the emperor, and impress down to the petty officials of state. That Japanese sunrise seems destined to usher in a perfect day.

IT'S ALL TALK.

Yes, But It's Massillon Talk the Kind that Tells in Massillon.

Talk that tells. Talk that's endorsed. Every day talk by people that know. City talk—kidney talk. Do kidneys talk? Well yes, both loud and long. You should learn the kidney language. Backache in kidney talk means kidney ache. Lame back means lame kidneys. Weak back means weak kidneys. A bad back is simply The kidneys talking trouble. Here's Massillon talk and kidney talk.

Mr. John Schandel, an employe in Russell & Co's, forcing boxes and boiler heads, says: "I did not take a dollar's worth of medicine for years, but my wife took enough for both of us, being in poor health. I often got medicines for her that I had heard of, and in this way I bought her a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. When she read over the directions, she said they would do her no good, as they were for kidney and bladder trouble only. She put them aside and that was the last of them until I had an attack of inflammation of the bladder. I was feeling miserable, the pain was so terrible that I thought I could not stand it. I said to some of the boys here in the shop that I believed I would have to give up work." When complaining at home my wife said: "Why don't you try Doan's Kidney Pills that you got for me at Balty's drug store." I took them regularly and in two days the pain was all gone and the urinary trouble with it. I have not had a return of it and I have taken no pills since. I have told a number of the boys in the shop there about them and will recommend them at any time."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Doan-McBride Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name DOAN'S, and take no other.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs strong, \$3.60@4.15; cattle dull, unchanged.

TOLEDO, Aug. 27.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 68 1/2.

DALTON, Aug. 27.—Wheat, 65-68.

BEACH CITY, Aug. 27.—Wheat, 65.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel.....	68
Wheat (new).....	68
Rye, per bushel.....	40
Oats.....	20-25
Corn.....	42
Barley.....	45
Wool.....	15-18
Flax Seed.....	1 00
Clover Seed.....	22 1/2
Timothy Seed.....	1 00
Brass, per 100 lb.....	90
Middlings, per 100 lb.....	90
Hay.....	\$5 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb.....	14-16
Eggs, per dozen.....	10
Lard, per lb.....	6
Hams, per lb.....	8
Shoulders per lb.....	6-8
Sides.....	6-7
Cheese.....	11
Potatoes.....	40
Apples.....	25-35
White Beans, per bushel.....	1 25
Onions.....	10
Evaporated Apples, choice.....	8-10
Dried Peaches, peeled.....	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled.....	4-5
Chickens, live per lb.....	6

A blessing alike to young and old; Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Nature's specific for dysentery, diarrhoea and summer complaint.

Central Union Telephone Company.

Revenue law of 1898—schedule A, stamp taxes, paragraph headed "Telephone Messages." It shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation owning or operating any telephone line or lines to make within the first fifteen days of each month a sworn statement to the collector of internal revenue in each of their respective districts, stating the number of messages or conversations transmitted over their respective lines during the preceding month, for which a charge of fifteen cents or more was imposed, and for each of such messages or conversations transmitted over their respective lines during the preceding month for which a charge of fifteen cents or more was imposed, and for each of such messages or conversations the said person, firm or corporation shall pay a tax of one cent. The Central Union Telephone Company will pay its share of the tax required for carrying on the war with Spain; therefore the tax referred to above will be paid by this company and the present rates will not be raised nor will any tax be required of our patrons.

Bodily pain loses its terror if you've a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house. Instant relief in cases of burns, cuts, accidents of any sort.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Potoskey, Mackinac Island or Traverse City—Low Rates via Pennsylvania Lines.

Three excursions to those popular Northern Michigan resorts will be run via Pennsylvania lines this season. The dates are Tuesday, Aug. 30th, Saturday, Sept. 3d and Wednesday, Sept. 7. See J. A. Shoemaker, ticket agent, Massillon, about them.

Scrofula, salt rheum, erysipelas and other eruptive diseases yield quickly and permanently to the cleansing, purifying power of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss. Jacob Tisch, vs. Patrick Burke, et al. By virtue of an order of the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on Saturday, September 24, 1898, the following described real estate, to-wit: The undivided one-fourth part of lot number 42 in the city of Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, located at number 25, Kossuth street in said city. Appraised at Fifty Dollars (\$50.) Terms—Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff. O. C. Volkmar, Attorney.

